

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

Special Election.

Z. H. Foss having failed to qualify as Mayor under the recent election the city council has ordered another election on Thursday next.

New Developments--Stillwater wants a railroad.

In an article published several months since advocating the building of a railroad from St. Paul to the head of navigation on the St. Croix and thence in a direct line to Lake Superior we advanced the idea that such a road, connecting at St. Paul with the Minnesota Central would open a large home market for our manufactured lumber. That it would in fact enable us to compete with Minneapolis & St. Anthony for the lumber trade of the interior counties and owing to the superiority of our market both in matter of quality and quantity of raw material would place it in the front rank.

This proposition has since been practically demonstrated. At the present time while we are sending down the river immense rafts of manufactured and unmanufactured lumber the Minneapolis market does not afford lumber enough to make the finishing boards of a "seven by nine shanty." The result is that purchasers are seeking a supply in our market even at the expense of overland transportation. This trade is constantly increasing. Every day may be seen long trains of wagons loaded with lumber leaving our city destined for St. Paul and points beyond. With cheap railroad communication it is easy to see what an immense retail trade in lumber would soon spring up at this point supplying not only St. Paul and vicinity but the immense territory of timberless prairie situated between the Mississippi and the Minnesota rivers and resulting alike for the benefit of the producer and consumer.

The work on the Minnesota Central (Cedar Valley) road is being pushed energetically forward. A portion of the iron has already arrived, and in a few days the company will commence laying the track. And it seems to us that the time has come when the citizens of Stillwater should wake to the interests of its railroad communications.

We must look sharply at the action of our next Legislature in reference to the new land grant, or we shall wake when it is too late, to find ourselves encumbered--St. Paul having all the tricks.

Southern Illinois.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune gives the following words of cheer in regard to the change of feeling in reference to National matters in the Southern part of that State. Let us hope that even Egypt, with all its darkness, ignorance and the bed-fellow of ignorance--Democracy--may yet learn to smile upon decency. It is expecting much, but Providence and General Grant can work miraculous changes of base, and public opinion. We give an extract: "All accounts from Southern Illinois for some time past have referred to the great changes going on there in the opinions and relations of the people toward the war policy of the Government. The change in many counties is wonderful. No blatant Copperhead is permitted to blurt out his treason without immediate personal rebuke, and this, where the most rabid pro-secessionary doctrines have for years had unlimited sway. True, there are exceptions in some sections where the Knights of the Golden Circle and other secret agents of Jeff Davis do congregate; but taking the different Congressional Districts as a whole, persons well informed assure us that there is more certainty of carrying the twelfth and thirteenth for the Republican Union candidates than either of the two central Districts."

Treason and traitors can no longer bear sway in any considerable portion of our noble State. Till the flag of the Union floats in triumph from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, accented by the hand and the tongue that would stay the onward march of the armies of Freedom."

Among the many articles of interest which will be found at the approaching Sanitary Fair at Pittsburg, is a piano, once the property of Gen. Washington, now belonging to a gentleman living in Barnesville, Ohio, who has loaned it for exhibition on the occasion. The piano was ordered from London by Gen. Washington, for Mrs. Custis, a member of his family, who remained at Mount Vernon until the estate passed into the hands of John A. Washington, according to the will.

Gen. Hunter has issued a general order stating that the army is to live upon the country through which it passes, and if necessary horses and mules are to be butchered for meat.

The Dual Campaign--The Two Objectives Reached.

From the St. Paul Press.

Sherman keeps such even step with Grant, and moves in such perfect harmony of time and space with him, that it would almost seem as if they were marching to the sound of the same martial music.

In its salient strategic features, Sherman's campaign is almost a duplicate of Grant's, all his advantages thus far having been gained by outflanking the enemy. Dalton, Resaca and Allatoona, in the manner of their taking, are nearly the exact counterparts of Orange Court house, Spottsylvania, and the North Anna. While Grant was executing his last flanking movement on the right of Lee's work on the South Anna, Sherman was doing the same thing, and quite as effectively on Johnson's left to wrench him out of an equally strong position at Allatoona. Our previous advances left Sherman on Sunday at Dallas, about eighteen miles west of Marietta on the railroad from Dalton to Atlanta. Here Johnson had advanced to stop him, and had been defeated on Saturday, and on Monday he had advanced to Marietta, eighteen miles north of Atlanta, while Grant was advancing to near Mechanicsville, seven miles north of Richmond.

It is just a month to-day since the campaign commenced, and in that month our victorious armies have advanced, fighting their way, step by step, *pari passu*, till now Grant thunders with his victorious legions at the gates of Richmond, and Sherman stands crowned with substantial conquest of triumph upon the threshold of Atlanta.

The first day of summer thus blooms and blossoms with the rich promise of a glorious harvest; and, with like success in the future, the first day of Autumn will shake the last mellow fruit of victory from the branches of the rebel tree into the laps of our invincible armies.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Sherman having asked the Superintendent of a Construction Train what time it would take to replace the bridge near Resaca, and having been told that it would take at least four days--"replied, 'Sir, I give you forty-eight hours, or a position in the front ranks before the enemy!'" The bridge was completed in that time.

The principal reason of Louis Napoleon's inactivity and lack of warlike spirit is in consequence of the state of his health. He is said to have Bright's disease--of the kidneys--a complaint that is certain to carry off its victim in one or two years at farthest. If such is the case, the end of an active reign draws near.

Congressman Voorhees of Indiana, distinguished for his copperheadism, has written a letter to his constituents declaring that for personal reasons he did not consent to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. A happy riddance.

The new cent authorized to be issued has already appeared. They are almost entirely copper. The circumference of the new coin is the same as that of the nickel cents, but they are thinner and much lighter.

A Nashville paper announces the death of Peter Bushaw, the last revolutionary soldier in Tennessee, who died near that city on the 20th ult., at the age of 101.

Kossuth's wife is suffering from cancer. The Doctor scarcely ever leaves the bedside of his wife, and shows the deepest mental distress, as well as tender solicitude for the sufferer.

Willis' paper of last week contains a lengthy and very interesting letter from Gettysburg. It appears that he is sick of pianos. He says: "I like to imagine myself in a paradise, where piano concerts are prohibited, and the Carnival of Venice with variations, a crime. On the other hand, I picture the Styx as a grand depot of all kinds of pianos--upright, square, oblique and what not--a kind of Botany Bay for hardened pianists--where a never satisfied public insists on having the Carnival of Venice forever."

A lady residing in Cincinnati, who is said to be a highly accomplished and most respectable member of society, recently became infatuated with a desire to visit a gambling saloon. Her friends finally gratified her wishes, and she patronized a first-class faro bank, but her money and drank her bourbon, smoked cigars and dissipated generally in a manner worthy the most accomplished sport of the other sex. She finally retired from the scene of depravity, whether any wiser than when she entered the account does not state.

The Mayor of Fredericksburg is named Slaughter--a very appropriate appellation. When our wounded began crowding into that town, the Mayor and some of his friends, in the full zeal of their rebellious hearts, marched three hundred of the sufferers into the rebel lines. Slaughter and several prominent citizens were afterward put into the guard house--but this would seem a mild penalty for their crime.

Grant is still pressing the enemy back on the Chickahominy.

McClellan's Arithmetic--The New York World.

McClellan's arithmetic is discomfited at the prospect of success on any other than the McClellan's peninsular route, says that in the seven days' battle, ending with Malvern, McClellan's total losses were 15,249 men, and that then he was within half the distance from Richmond that Grant has gained with a loss of forty thousand.

The Cincinnati Gazette in reply remarks that doubtless forty thousand is a largely exaggerated figure for Grant's; but let that pass. We suppose again that McClellan's losses--say 7,000 or 8,000--at Seven Pines, should be added to the cost of his progress from the Chickahominy to James River; but we are willing to take the World's calculation. On the Chickahominy McClellan reported himself five miles from Richmond. At the close of the seven days' battles he was twenty-five miles from Richmond. If he lost 15,249 men in gaining twenty miles away from Richmond, how many would he have had to sacrifice to carry him into Richmond on a prolongation of that line of march?

A Federal Officer who Works for Nothing and finds Himself.

Cincinnati Commercial has the following account of a man in office who actually works for nothing and finds himself: "I fancy one happens to know another, and we will thank him to send us his portrait and biography. The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: 'A few weeks since, I wrote of a man who didn't want an office. Now I have a still more startling fact to announce--a man who holds an office under the Government, works hard, and won't take any pay for it? The man is Mr. W. H. Whitcomb, Solicitor of the War Department; and the case, as related to me by an intimate friend of his, is as follows: About two years ago, Secretary Stanton wrote to Mr. Whitcomb, whom he had known well and favorably as a lawyer for many years, at his home in Massachusetts, informing him that he was about to create the office of Solicitor for the War Department and tendered him the position at a salary of \$5,000 a year, I believe. Mr. Whitcomb replied that he would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity named, and would accept the office upon one condition, that he received no pay or emoluments of any kind, and have the privilege of bearing his own expenses at the capital. This was finally thought reluctantly, accepted by Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Whitcomb left his paternal home in New England and took up his abode in Washington City. Not content with refusing to receive compensation himself, he drew up an instrument in writing, and filed it in the War Department, stipulating that in case of his death, here, his family should not be entitled to one dollar for the services he has rendered. Mr. Whitcomb is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to; but it should be remembered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and who could equally well afford it, who would hesitate for a long time before accepting such a non-remunerative berth.'

Referring to the above the Boston Journal says: 'The statement that "Mr. Whitcomb is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to," some what detracts from the merit of the sacrifice he has actually made. We happen to know that upon entering the service of the government, he was compelled to reduce his establishment here, which had been supported by a princely income from his profession, and practice the economy which many wealthy men who claim to be patriots only preach.'

A Philadelphia paper says the Col. Woodward killed on the Rapidan was not, as reported, Col. G. A. Woodward, son of Judge Woodward, but another man.

Thurlow Weed and Mrs. Lincoln.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

Thurlow Weed proposed to call upon Mrs. Lincoln and pay his respects to the wife of the President, and accordingly brushed himself up and called for that purpose. It appears, however, that a short time previous a proprietor of one of the leading hotels in your city, in the presence of Weed and three or four other gentlemen, said in a joking way, when asked if there was any news: "That it was reported that Gen. Halleck and the Secretary of War--Stanton--had decided to remove Mrs. Lincoln from Washington and send her home to Springfield." Weed replied that he did not know whether the report was true or not, but that "it ought to have been done long ago."

Mrs. Lincoln, it seems, was stopping at the Metropolitan at that time, and a person who heard the statement informed Mrs. Lincoln. The result was, when Mr. Weed called upon her ladyship, after his proposition to the President, she accused him of making that statement, and refused to allow him to sit down, and turned him out of the house. This is the sequel to the story that has been industriously circulated secretly in regard to Mrs. Lincoln using the broomstick to Mr. Weed.

A Dubuque paper says a vote was taken on the Mississippi steamer Itasca, on her last downward trip, as to who should be the next President. Out of thirty-nine votes cast, Lincoln received thirty-six, Grant two and McClellan one--the McClellan man declaring he "did not care a d--n which side whipped in this war."

The Messrs. FAIRBANKS are making sixteen of their largest Hopper Scales for an Elevator now being built in St. Louis, which will be the first one in that city, and also a similar number for an Elevator which the Michigan Southern R. R. are now building in Detroit. These will be among the largest and finest Elevators in the country, and show some thing of the improvements making at different points for handling the immense grain crops of the West.

COWARDLY OFFICERS.--A letter from Washington says: "The officers who lately ran away from the battlefield in Virginia, and came to Washington under the mere pretence of being wounded, are being treated by the government with deserved severity. A court martial is in session here by which eleven of these cowardly men have been ordered back to their regiments and to be reduced to the ranks. Eleven of them went off yesterday and four of them were in chains. This looks like earnest work on the part of the government and is cheering."

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New Advertisements.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber, one Ram, three wethers one black and two Ewes. Any person having information at the office of Rudolph Lehmick at Stillwater, Minn., of the whereabouts of said property, so as to enable the subscriber to obtain possession of the same, will be liberally rewarded. LEWIS FISHER, of Afon, Washington county. Dated at Stillwater, June 6, 1864.

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A Home for \$150.

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STANDARD OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 42-46 Canal St. New York City. n59 6w

THE GREAT American Tea Company

51 VESLEY STREET, NEW YORK. Since its organization, created a new era in the history of Selling TEAS in this Country. All our Teas are selected by a Professional Taster, expressly and exclusively for us, and we never charge over Two Cents (2 Cents) per pound above cost for original packages. We have but One Price to every one for each quality, and that price is always marked on each package at our store in plain figures. We issue a Monthly Price List of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order--we advise every Tea buyer to see it. It comprises a full assortment selected for every locality in the States, Provinces, South America and the West Indies. In this list each kind is divided into Four Classes or qualities, namely: Cargos, High Cargo Fine, First, and Extra. Each class is subdivided into three grades, and the prices annexed to the Company are determined to undersell the whole tea trade. We guarantee to sell all our Teas in original packages at not over Two Cents per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits. Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyer came himself, giving true weights and tares, and always guaranteeing every thing; our responsibility making us to do all we promise. Every dealer can order his Teas direct from this Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York can return Tea bought of us if they are not cheaper than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain, within fourteen days, (14) and have the money refunded to them. Besides these advantages the Company will pay All Expenses, both ways, if the Teas are returned. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND JOBBER, 51 Vesey Street, N. Y. n59-3m

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF

Washington, ss.--In Probate Court--In the matter of the last will and testament of Helen Coffman, late of said county deceased, having been this day filed in this Court for Probate:

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Helen Coffman, late of said county deceased, having been this day filed in this Court for Probate:

It is ordered that the proofs of said instrument be taken before me at my office, in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 29th day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the probate of said will.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated, Stillwater, June 7, 1864. 39-41.

J. C. RHODES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, OFFICE IN SCHEFFER'S BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Two To Six

THE SPECIFIC PILL. I have a large stock of this medicine, which is a certain cure for all cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per box. J. C. RHODES, M. D., Stillwater, Minn.

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EDWARD H. BIGGS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131 Third Street, Opposite Thompson's Bank.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Minnesota, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES.

And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, AND ASSURES ALL OF SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden, IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE, DEALERS IN Carbon Oil and Lamps, PLATED WARE, AND House Furnishing Goods.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

New Bakery.

The undersigned has just completed a large OVEN, and is now prepared to furnish various

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STOKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET,
1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.
OF TENNESSEE.

Abraham Lincoln for President.

The renomination of Abraham Lincoln has been so long considered a matter of course that its announcement could hardly be expected to be received with demonstrative enthusiasm. But notwithstanding the unusual quietness, there never was a nomination made which gave more general satisfaction. Whatever opinions loyal men may have held here, before respecting the most proper person to exercise the high functions of the presidential office during the next four years, the unprecedented action of the recent Cleveland movement, we apprehend has had a strong tendency to unite all factions upon the present nominee.

The stomach revolts against admitting pills although sugar coated, so it is with the genuine radical loyalists, who, at first, were inclined to look with favor upon a diversion in favor of a more radical leader of the party—few are so enamored as to be willing to gulp down the notorious John Cochrane and the petty spitefulness of Gen. Fremont's acceptance; for the delicious sweetness of the recollection of that unselfish patriotism which they once fondly believed to be John Charles Fremont's. The illusion exists no longer.

Cochrane the basest of the truckling hordes of Northern doughfaces and the Fremont of '56, the idol of the radicals, could never affiliate. They are so opposite and mutually dis-united as is error and truth, the darkness of perdition and the brightness of that realm within the Pearly Gates.

After these developments every honest radical must give his earnest support to the Baltimore nominee, and especially to the platform and the whole proceedings of that convention which we publish elsewhere brings his nomination within the limits of conscientious support of even the most radical of the radicals. The third resolution, in our opinion, covers the extreme ground on the slavery question which such an one could desire.

And the adoption of the 6th resolution completely upsets the last point upon which the most factious can hang a plea of opposition.

Lincoln with Blair and Bates "on the shelf" is good enough!

Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

County Commissioners met at the Auditor's office in Stillwater, on the 7th day of June. Present, Comrs. Walker, Haskell and Jackson.

Several school petitions presented but not acted upon on account of informality.

Voted \$25 to Joseph Columbus, in part payment of passage money back to Italy. Jesse H. Soule and Robert Watson were appointed appraisers of school lands to act with Judge Thomas on the part of the State.

Auditor presented certain receipt amounting to \$28, signed by Wm. C. Johnson, former Sheriff, for taxes paid in land returned delinquent by said Johnson, and afterward sold by R. R. Henry.

Board ordered the money refunded to R. R. Henry with interest, and quit claim deeds to be given to parties owning the land.

Memorial of T. T. Mann of Cottage Grove, relating to children of David Dibble. Matter referred to the County Attorney.

Ordered the salary of the County Superintendent of Schools be paid quarterly.

Several persons whose husbands and sons are in the army, requested assistance from the County Board. Commissioner Haskell was instructed to provide for the wants of those living in the southern part of the county, and Commissioner Jackson, those living in Stillwater and vicinity.

Ordered that the valuation of certain lands belonging to H. D. Cutler be reduced from \$100 to \$75, and that S. S. Denton be paid the sum of \$4 00, being over-charge in the assessment of his lands in town of Stillwater, and that one half the taxes and the interest prior to '62 be abated on the E¹ of N² of 22—pp—21.

The following bills were presented and audited:

M Johnson	111 85
Luther Farrer	7 00
A C Lull money for books	70 00
Geo Davis Sheriff	44 70
Joseph Schupp	40 25
Press Printing Co	47 00
Geo Davis	65 20
A Edridge	8 00
R Packard	127 50
A C Lull	20 50
Wm Tibbels	7 25
Thomas Withrow	25 00
Stuckney & Easton	151 60
Wm M Capron	1 00
Walker & Judd	15 00
John Kille	2 00
Churchill & Nelson	2 50
W W Halcomb	6 00
H A Jackson	80 00
J H Sawyer	8 75
A Smith & Co	8 75
H Wilson	56 19

Ordered that the tax on \$150 be refunded to Ruben Cole on lots 4 & 5, block 35 in Stillwater.

Application of Geo B Judd, of Marine, for a license to sell liquor was laid on the table.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Lieut. General Pemberton has sought active service, and has been assigned to the artillery, defenses of Richmond with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Fatal omen!
—Mlle. Patti has just come off age, and it is stated that one of the first acts of her majority was to settle an annuity of \$6000 (\$1200) a year upon her father and another of like amount upon her mother.

A California letter to an exchange of May 13, says: We have had no rain since May 1st, and as the season of such visitations is now over for the year, we can expect no more. The crops of all kinds must therefore be short this season, and the cost of provisions high. We can stand it, however, for one season, after so many years of plenty, if nothing worse comes. The drought will also interfere with the working of the mines, and particularly diminish the ability of our people to stand the general increase in the expense of living.

—Mrs. Grant, it is reported, called at Mr. Cisco's office in Wall street, N. Y., where she was met by a gentleman friend, who, after the usual greeting, inquired whether she thought the General would succeed. "Sir," said the lady, "General Grant never engages in any undertaking in which he does not succeed."

—Twenty-nine boats had arrived at Vicksburg on the 25th ult., with Gen. A. J. Smith's command.

—Gen. Sherman having asked the Superintendent of a Construction Train what time it would take him to replace the bridge near Roanoke, and having been told that it would take at least four days, replied—"Sir, I give you forty-eight hours, or a position in the front ranks before the enemy!" The bridge was completed in forty-eight hours.

—A drunken Lieutenant belonging to the 71st Ohio endeavored to shoot Governor Johnson in his door yard in Nashville last week. He was too drunk to aim well and the ball passed through the Governor's coat without touching his person. Before he could fire again the Governor had knocked him down and he was promptly arrested.

The New York Herald, in a recent editorial on newspapers that are behind the times, thus characterizes its contemporary, the World: "The World is another tardy and tumble-down concern. Started as a Christian paper, it gradually degenerated into a shoddy paper, then into an India rubber paper, then into an ale-and-porter paper—all of whose editors wear straw hats and linen pantaloons, and then into a stock-jobbing paper, until now it has advanced so far backwards, like the rebel generals, that we have no single single adjective which will adequately express its strange and antiquated characteristics. In sentiment it is almost as devoted an admirer of Jeff. Davis as the News. As a newspaper the News is rather its superior, in one kind of nothingness can be called superior to another kind of nothingness."

A lady recently called upon a professional gentleman to have a corn removed from a toe. Being somewhat modest and refined, she had drawn a silk stocking over her foot to conceal it, having first cut a hole in the garment large enough for the protrusion of the offending excrescence. The professor contemplated the delicate arrangement for a moment, and then deliberately drew from his pocket and put on his hands a pair of white kid gloves, before proceeding with his surgical labors!

The hat passed round in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had exchanged pulpit with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit cushion and shook it, that the emptiness might be known; then raising his eyes toward the ceiling, he exclaimed, with great fervor: "I thank God that I got back my hat from the congregation!"

Spurgeon sometimes comes out with a good thing: "Prethren," said he, "if God had referred the ark to a committee on naval affairs, it's my opinion it wouldn't have been built yet."

The National Union Convention.

The Convention met in Front Street Theater on the 7th instant, Governor Morgan, chairman of the National Committee opening speech was most happy in all respects and his proposition that the platform should embrace a plank for the total abolition of slavery was received with three cheers, the delegates rising and swinging their hats with the wildest enthusiasm.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge was appointed temporary chairman and in his remarks he announced his adherence to the party whose watch word regarding slavery is "away with it from the face of the earth."

The permanent organization consisted of Gov. Dennison of Ohio President and twenty-three Vice-Presidents and an equal number of Secretaries. Governor Dennison on taking the chair, said:

I need not remind you of the very grave responsibilities that devolve upon you as members of this Convention. The loyal people of the country have authorized and expect you to renew, in their behalf, the pledge of their faith to support the Government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of time or the resources required to that end, and they equally expect and call upon you to declare the cause and the support of the rebellion to be slavery, which as well for its treasonable offenses against the Government, as for its incompatibility with the rights of humanity, nature and the permanent peace of the country must, with the termination of the war, and as much more speedily as possible, be made to cease for ever in every State and Territory of the United States.

In the evening session Parson Brownlow was introduced to the convention and although quite weak from recent illness, made one of his characteristic anti-devil-Tom Walker-and-Jeff. Davis speeches.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigour, the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That slavery, the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety DEMANDS ITS utter and complete extermination from the soil of the REPUBLIC; [applause] and we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamation of the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil; and we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and the navy; [applause] and we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and the navy; [applause] and we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare, that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence

and official trust those and only those who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in the resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, (applause) and any violations of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the line of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. (Prolonged applause.)

Resolved, That the foreign emigration, which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of any republicanism of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation. That it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, [prolonged applause]; and that they will with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchial governments sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long and continued applause.]

On motion of Mr. Bushnell of Conn., the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A motion was then made to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Gen. Cameron of Pa., offered as a substitute, a resolution that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party for President and Vice-President.

[Great cheering, and loud calls for a division of the resolution.]

Mr. Crosswell, of Maryland, called for a division of the resolution so as to vote on that portion of the resolution in declaring Abraham Lincoln the unanimous choice of the Convention as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Confusion and cheers and cries of "question?"]

Mr. Cameron withdrew the resolution and offered the following:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union Party as its nominee for President of the United States.

As the vote was about being taken Mr. Raymond urged that the vote should be taken by States; that as it had been said there was a disposition to rush the nomination of Mr. Lincoln through this convention and to stifle any contrary expression of sentiment, such a vote would carry with it more of the power and influence than the passage of any such resolution.

The proposition was well received and amidst much confusion the States were called. The result was as follows:

For Mr. LINCOLN.	
Maine	14
Vermont	14
Rhode Island	8
New York	66
Pennsylvania	52
Maryland	14
Kentucky	22
Indiana	26
Arkansas	16
Iowa	16
California	10
West Virginia	10
Nebraska	6
Nevada	6
New Jersey	24
Massachusetts	24
Connecticut	12
Texas	14
Delaware	6
Louisiana	14
Tennessee	15
Ohio	42
Illinois	32
Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	8
Oregon	6
Kansas	6
Colorado	6
Total	497

For GRANT.

Missouri 22 |

On motion of Mr. Dume of Missouri the vote was declared unanimous. The enthusiasm was immense.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President. Daniel Mace of Indiana, presented the name of Andrew Johnson of Tenn.

Mr. Stone of Iowa seconded the motion.

Mr. Cameron offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Freeman of New York, in behalf of the delegation, presented the name of Daniel S. Dickinson.

The President announced the following names as being before the Convention:

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; L. H. Rossau, of Kentucky, and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

The house then proceeded to ballot. As the vote proceeded, it was somewhat apparent that Mr. Johnson of Tennessee was to be the nominee, and before the

vote was announced, the various States whose votes had been divided, commenced changing their votes, and went unanimously for Johnson, amid great enthusiasm.

The Chair announced that the next business in order was the election of a National Committee, and the States were called upon to name the same, which was done.

After various resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

New Advertisements.

AT SAWYER HOUSE HALL.

One Night Only.

Monday Evening, June 20, 1864.

Madame Anna Bishop,
THE WORLD-RENOVED CANTATRICE,
Has the honor to announce ONE GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERT!

It being positively her last appearance in this place prior to her departure for Europe.

Assisted by her young and talented daughter.

Miss Louisa Bishop!
Vocalist and Pianist, recently from Paris and London.

Mr. A. Sedgwick,
Buffs Singer and Concertist.

A. SEDGWICK Musical Director
Admission 50 Cents.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Tickets for Sale at Johnson's Book & Jewelry Store, where a diagram of the hall will be seen.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

EDW. P. KENDALL, Business Agent.

Julius Bauer & Co.
Julius Bauer & Co.

WAREHOUSES,
90 South Clark and 92 Washington Streets.

Chicago, Illinois.
Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments,
STRINGS, DRUMS, VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, CLARINETS, GUITARS.

Brass Instruments,
AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses, in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are enabled to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

PIANO FORTES,
PIANO FORTES,

OF THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS:
Wm. KNABE & CO., Baltimore.
BOALDWIN & GRAY, Albany.
A. H. GALE & CO., New York.
BRODER & CO., " "
HISE & SON, " "

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Prince's Melodeons,
Prince's Melodeons.

Organs and Harmoniums,
Organs and Harmoniums.

DEALERS IN
Piano Stools, Stands, &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS in the CITY, which include French and English, from the celebrated makers of France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, &c. As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of approval, in our possession, from the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years. Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will send it to their advantage to give a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
Julius Bauer & Co.
90 South Clark and 92 Washington Streets.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of James Scully, Daniel Scully and Mary Scully minors: Upon reading and filing the petition of Margaret Vinton, Guardian of James Scully, Daniel Scully and Mary Scully minors, praying for reasons therein set forth, that she as such Guardian may be licensed by the Court to sell, at public auction, all the interest of said minors, in certain real estate situate in said County of Washington, and in said petition described, in order to provide for the support and maintenance of her said wards:

It is ordered, that the next of kin of said wards, and all persons interested in the estate, appear on the 15th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to show cause before the said Probate Court, why a license should not be granted for the sale of such estate pursuant to the prayer of said petition. And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said County of Washington.

HOLLIS B. MCDONCK,
Judge of Probate.
Dated, Stillwater, June 14, 1864. n50 4

To Owners of Sheep.
Persons claiming damages for sheep killed or maimed by dogs, will be required, hereafter, to present an affidavit as to the killing or maiming, and an attestation by two persons, as to the value of the sheep thus lost.

EDMUND L. LUTIMCKE,
County Auditor.
n39 1.
Dated June 4, 1864.

BAOON'S BURNER—
A New Coal Oil Lamp,
To be used without chimneys—a good thing, very cheap, by
CARL & CO.



MABLES GRAND MENAGERIE.

OF THE MARVELS AND STUNNING OF ANIMATED NATURE, exhibited for the season of 1864, in the most extensive, complete and magnificent establishment of the kind erected. Language is inadequate to perfectly describe the

LIVING WONDERS
Congregated in this Matchless Cabinet of Zoology.

All parts of the World have contributed to this
SUPERB COLLECTION!
And its completeness leaves nothing to be desired by the most exacting critic. It is conceded that a more brilliant display of

WILD ANIMALS
And Rare Birds!

Is seldom, if ever, presented to the admirers of Natural History. The wealth and energy of the proprietor, combined with his unerring appreciation of public taste, have enabled him to offer to the public the most complete Menagerie in the world.

The following List, taken in Chicago, April 18th, 1864, embraces some of the
ZOOLOGICAL AND ORNITHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS:
And is deemed to be the correct catalogue now on Exhibition.

Animals from the South-Sea Islands,
Aristide and African Elephants,
Arabian Camels,
Cape Good Hope Lion & Lionesse,
Amazonian Black Tiger,
Senegal Leopard,
Royal Brazilian Tiger,
Panther of Paraguay,
Striped and Spotted Hyenas,
California Grizzly Bears,
Black Bear of Hudson Bay,
Cinnamon Bear of Oregon,
Jellicumans and Ant Eaters,
Vandusian Lion and Lionesse,
Lioness and Whelp,
Zebra of Zuluana,
Ayes, Monkeys and Baboons,
New Holland Kangaroos,
Peruvian Lama,
Alpacas of the Andes,
Paroquets.

Also, a great variety of Australian Birds of gorgeous plumage.

Attended to this Grand Exposition are
The only ARABIAN CAMELS in America!

PROFESSOR SEARS,
The famous "LION KING," will enter the DENS of PERFORMING
Lions, Leopards, Tigers, Panthers, & Cougars!

The Educated ELEPHANT, "Romeo,"
Is a miracle of sagacity, and has been taught by Mr. STEPHEN TRAVIS to perform a variety of astonishing feats, such as Posturing, Balancing, Dancing, Grouping on Pedestals, and to actually Stand on his Head!

THE LAUGHING-PROVOKING ACTS OF THE
Performing Kangaroos!
Trained Ponies and Mules!
and the Comical Mules!

Will entertain the more thrilling scenes of the entertainment.

The entrance of this establishment, on the morning of the Exhibition, will represent a Grand Moving Panorama, over a mile in length, which will pass through the principal streets, affording the public a glorious view of the splendid Canyons, Rivers, Mountains, and Scenery, &c. THE BAND GUARD, drawn by

A TEAM OF ELEPHANTS AND CAMELS!—
Will lead the marching Troop, the whole of which is completely equipped, and will be the grandest and most magnificent of Oriental Cavalries.

For details, see Circulars, Illustrated Programmes, Descriptive, &c.



This Immense Company

Will Exhibit for One Day Only.
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

Doors open at 1 & 7 P. M. Price of Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents.

Also at St. Paul, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21, and 22. At Hudson Friday June 24.

F. L. COULDOCK, Business Agent.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 131 Third Street, Opposite Thompson's Bank,
SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Minnesota, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES.

And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, AND ASSURES ALL OF SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT. n35

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

IMPORTERS OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,
DEALERS IN

Carbon Oil and Lamps,
PLATED WARE,
AND

House Furnishing Goods.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

NUMBER 41

VOLUME 8.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
STICKNEY & EASTON,
PUBLISHERS.

Printed at the Stillwater Messenger Office, in Carleton's block, Main Street.
Office in Carleton's block, Main Street.

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Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$4.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months, \$1.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months, \$2.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions will continue until ordered otherwise. Written or verbal notices, they shall be ordered, and payment exacted accordingly. Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

S. PIERSON.
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

SCHIFFER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.
Re pairs Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,
Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
Office in Carleton's block, Main Street.
U. S. 31, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Office in Carleton's block, Main Street.
U. S. 31, 1862.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.
U. S. 31, 1862.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.
DENTIST.
Office in Carleton's block, Main Street.
U. S. 31, 1862.

WESTING & TORINUS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their
New Goods and Prices.

REMOVAL.
CARL & CO. have removed their stock of
Drugs, Lagers, &c. from Holcomb's
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.
July 13, 1862.

A. VAN VORRIES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Will select land for Emigrants, locate
Lad Warrens, and secure pre-emption
rights and attend to all business connected
with General Land Agency. Office opposite
the Post Office.

WHITE LEAD—ZINC AND OILS.
Just received 4 and for sale at the lowest
St. Paul prices, by
CARL & CO.
May 13.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SALES
OF ALL KINDS
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, S. C. ENLAF & CO.,
12 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
ESTD 42-26 central, in box, only the genuine.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.
THE ST. PAUL
PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of

the great principles for which the Union is to

contend against the hosts of slavery, and by its

enterprise as a Newspaper, it has, in the third year

of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT

OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issue of the contest which is to

be fought in the approaching Presidential campaign

of 1864, will decide whether Slavery, the

mother of the rebellion, shall perish with her

infamous offspring, or survive to generate a new

series of civil wars, and demand that an increased

effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal

of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried over, fully by a majority

of the Union, if in every city, town and ward the con-

tributors be secured by persisting every intelligent

editor.

Take the Press.

Take the Press.

Take the Press.

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HUNTER ON SECESSIONISTS.

A Model Circular.

A copy of the following circular was

sent by Gen. Hunter to about thirty of

the prominent secessionists in the Shen-

andoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE FIELD, VALLEY OF SHENANDOAH,

May 24, 1864.

Sir:—Your name has been reported to

me with evidence that you are one of the

leading secession sympathizers in this

valley, and that you countenance and abet

the bushwhackers and guerrillas who in-

fest the woods and mountains of this re-

gion, swooping out the roads to plunder

and outrage loyal residents, filling upon

and firing into defenseless wagon trains,

and assassinating soldiers of this com-

mand who may chance to be placed in

exposed positions. These practices are

not recognized by the laws of war of any

civilized nation, nor are the persons en-

gaged therein entitled to any other treat-

ment than that due by the universal code

of justice to pirates, murderers, and other

outrages.

But from the difficulties of the country

the secret aid and information given to

these bushwhackers by persons of your

class, and the more important occupa-

tion of the troops under my command,

it is impossible to chase, and arrest, and

in some cases put to death. It is from you

and your families and neighbors that these

bandits receive food, clothing, ammuni-

tion and information; and it is from your

secret hiding places in your houses,

barns and woods, that they issue on

their missions of pillage and murder.

You are, therefore, hereby notified

that for every train fired upon, or soldier

of the Union wounded or assassinated

by bushwhackers in any neighborhood

within the reach of my cavalry, the

houses and other property of every seces-

sion sympathizer residing within a circuit

of five miles from the place of the out-

rage, shall be destroyed by fire, and all

public property lawfully in your posses-

sion, shall be destroyed by fire, and all

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public property lawfully in your posses-

The Lee Family—Ancestors of the Rebel General—Mendacity of Chivalry.

From the New York Times.

"When monkeys are gods, what must

the people be?" Robert E. Lee, com-

mander of the rebel army, is deemed the

paragon of Southern chivalry. The re-

bels have always been vain of being led

by one of such pure blood, such stainless

honor. Justly enough by their stand-

ard. But let us put him to a civilized

test.

What is his blood? His grandfather,

R. H. Lee, had the taint of treason in

him. Writing in 1790, on the Federal

Constitution, he said, "When we [the

South] attain our natural degree of popu-

lation, I flatter myself that we shall

have the power to do ourselves justice

with disavowing the bond which binds us

together." His great-uncle, Light-Horse

Harry, was stigmatized by Jefferson,—"

who knew him well,—as an 'intriguer,'

"an informer," a "miscreant tergiversa-

tor."

Major General Charles Lee, of Revolu-

tionary memory, and a kinsman, was, as

one may see by Irving's Washington,

not only a scoundrel of Washington,

but was a plotter to supersede him; he

was tried by court-martial after the bat-

tle of Monmouth, was found guilty of

disobedience of orders, misbehavior be-

fore the enemy, and disrespect to the

Commander-in-Chief; was subsequently

dismissed from the service in disgrace,

and soon after died in Berkeley county,

Virginia, leaving in his will these words,

"I desire most earnestly that I may not

be buried in any church or churchyard,

and within a mile of any Presbyterian or

consecrated meeting house; for, since I

resided in this country, I have kept so

much bad company while living, that I

do not choose to continue it when dead."

The great-uncle, Arthur Lee, was the

libel of Franklin and Jay and Jeffers-

on, and is described by Tucker, in his

life of the latter, to have been "singul-

arly impracticable in his temper, and

disposition." The uncle, Henry Lee,

was in Congress at the time of the Pres-

idential struggle between Jefferson and

Burr, and, according to Tucker, advised

"desperate measures" to defeat the for-

ward march of the British, and he was

characterized by the latter as "a man of

character, that when, in 1830, Gen. Jack-

son, whose fiery partisan he had been,

sent his nomination to the Senate for the

Action of the General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Church—Resolutions Passed with Sixty-Two or Three Dissentient Votes.

From the Presbyterian.

The Committee on Bills and Over-

sights report:

Resolved, That the General Assembly

of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, in

its session at Stillwater, Minn., on the

21st inst., do hereby pass the following

resolutions, to wit:

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Slavery and the Gospel of Christ, which en-

joins that 'all things whatsoever ye

would that men should do to you do ye

even so to them.' Slavery creates a

paradox in the moral system. It exhib-

its rational, moral and accountable be-

ings in such circumstances as scarcely to

leave them the power of moral action.

It exhibits them as dependent on the will

of others, whether they shall receive re-

ligious instruction; whether they shall

know and worship the true God; whether

they shall enjoy the ordinances of the

gospel; whether they shall perform the

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Convention.

A Convention of the Friends of Impartial Freedom, who embrace the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the recent Baltimore Convention, with respect to the suppression of rebellion, the extinction of slavery from the nation, and its prohibition in future, for the support of the public credit, and the protest against the attempt of any monarchial power to overthrow republican institutions upon this continent, and who will also sustain by voice and vote Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as the standard bearers and representatives of their principles during the pending political canvass, are invited to meet by delegates at Loggins' Hall in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate four candidates to be supported for Presidential Electors and three for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The following has been fixed as the proper apportionment of delegates—

Andes	1	Mill Lake	1
Arden	1	Morrison	1
Blue Earth	1	Mower	1
Brown	1	Nicollet	1
Carver	1	Olus	1
Chicago	1	Pine	1
Crow Wing	1	Ramsey	1
Dakota	1	Rice	1
Dodge	1	St. Louis	1
Faribault	1	Stearns	1
Fillmore	1	Shelby	1
Freeborn	1	Steele	1
Goodhue	1	Stearns	1
Hennepin	1	Steele	1
Houston	1	Washington	1
Le Sueur	1	Winona	1
Marshall	1	Wright	1
McLeod	1	Watson	1
Meeker	1		

W. L. WILSON, Chairman.
GEO. C. MOFFAT,
ALBERT WOLF,
CHAS. McCLURE,
W. W. FRISVOLD,
D. SINCLAIR,
R. FLETCHER,
W. H. MOORE,
J. T. WILLIAMS,
State Central Committee.

Who's to Blame?

The Copperhead journals throughout the country are making a great noise just now about the financial difficulties of the Government. They claim that the depreciation of the currency is occasioned by fraud and corruption carried on by petty officials for whom they hold the Government (meaning as we suppose the President) responsible. That fraud does exist no candid man will deny; certainly we are not inclined to deny it; but that the President is in any manner responsible for it we do most emphatically deny.

It is true that the President is the person who nominally makes the appointments to Quarterships and Commissions. But it is not to be supposed that he is personally acquainted with the habits and characters of all applicants. When it is decided to make an appointment of a Captain from Minnesota, for instance, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln will make a personal visit into every hamlet in the State to make a selection of a suitable person. Some more expeditious means must be resorted to. The President must trust something to the judgment of other men. The delegation in Congress is generally consulted in such matters, as to the best man for the proposed position. They name their man, and the President sends in his name to the Senate. Neither can it be expected that each Senator will make himself personally acquainted with the habits, character and capacity of the nominee. The delegation from his own State has recommended him as a proper and suitable person for the position, and if there is no objection, his nomination is confirmed as a matter of course.

Now if this man proves dishonest and disgraces his position, whose fault is it? Certainly no fault of the President. If this appointee had been notoriously false and wicked and unworthy, the fault comes home to our own door. In such a case the delegation in Congress has acted with bad faith, and the people having of their own free will sent these corrupt men to represent their interests at Washington, if they fail to remove them after the fact is apparent, they have no right to complain if their money is squandered by the worthless and profligate appointees of the Government.

The point which we wish to make is this: Let any man in any community put his finger on a "shoddy official," then look up the record of his appointment and he will find that it rests upon the recommendation of men whom the people trust, and elect to local offices.

dent is so far from being responsible for his acts, that he has never heard his name before or since he wrote it down to send it into the Senate.

The mere fact of the appointment of incompetent or even dishonest men to official position is not of itself sufficient to fasten the stigma of corruption upon the Government. To sustain their indictment the Copperheads must make a clear case of actual fraud coming to the knowledge of the President without punishment. Can the Copperheads do that? If so, why don't they?

Petersburg.

The city of Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Va., is on the south bank of the Appomattox River, twelve miles above its junction with the James at City Point, and is twenty-two miles by railway and twenty-three miles by turnpike south-east of Richmond. Its population in 1854 was 16,000, and was growing rapidly. It was one of the greatest tobacco markets of Virginia, and contains many fine public and private buildings. Several of its streets are lined with three-story brick houses, giving it a fine uniform appearance. It is at the head of the tide water upon the Appomattox, which is navigable to the town for vessels of one hundred tons. The fall in the river immediately above the town, furnishes a splendid water power, which is employed in several extensive manufacturing establishments. The Great Southern Railway, from Richmond to Charleston, passes directly through the city. Until this war commenced, however, there was a break of about a mile in the road, in the town, making necessary a transfer of freight and passengers from depot to depot. "Military necessity," however, caused the railroad connection to be perfected; and this road, the great feeder of Lee's army, and also of Richmond, is held as the most important in the Southern Confederacy.

Union State Convention.

We publish to-day the call of the Central Committee for a Union State Convention on the 4th day of August, at St. Paul, to put in nomination four candidates for Presidential electors and three for Judges of the Supreme Court. These are all of the State officers which are to be elected this year. The nominating convention is called thus early in order to secure the soldiers' vote, and we suppose our local committees will follow in the wake of the Central Committee and call the local conventions at an early date. The Union party will carry the volunteer soldiers' vote with hardly an exception.

A New Plan of Protection Against Indians.

At the evening session of the House on the 21st inst., the bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money was called up by Mr. Wilson. The question being on this amendment, that every person who shall be drafted and serve honorably for the period of one year shall receive a bounty of \$100 and an honorable discharge and a similar bounty, proportionate to his term of service for a lesser period.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Brown of Missouri offered the following as an additional section:

And be it further enacted, That in any draft which may hereafter take place, all Indian tribes with whom treaties have been made by the United States, and who are receiving annuities from the Government, shall be required to furnish their quotas of men, and that the duties of enrollment and ascertaining the approximate number of said tribes, shall, whenever the same is necessary, be performed by the Indian Agents as part of their duty, without further compensation under further instructions from the Deputy Provost Marshal General; and in the event that any tribe receiving annuities as aforesaid, shall refuse or fail to furnish its required quota, then and in that event, the whole or such part of the annuities as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem adequate to procure substitutes, shall be withheld from the annual payments and shall be placed in the Treasury along with the commutation fund heretofore paid for a like purpose; and provide further that the force then raised be employed by the Government for the purpose of maintaining peace and protection from hostile incursions of Indians in the territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till the next day.

—Col. Neibling, 21st Ohio, arrived at Chattanooga with his arm amputated. Gen. Steedman, wishing to obtain a private room for him, where he would be more comfortable than in the hospital, called upon a Quartermaster who occupied one, and politely asked the use of it for a wounded officer. He positively refused to give it up for any such purpose. "Look here, young man," said the not-to-be-trifled-with General, "just get your traps out of here in a hurry, or I will have them thrown out! I believe I command this post; not you." The room was cleared out in a hurry by its occupant.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Manton Marble, the editor of the World, calls at Mr. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for their humble births. The Albany Express states that this raider was once a poor boy in Albany, who probably would not have emerged from obscurity but for the benevolence of a gentleman who befriended him, having the expectation that he would enter the ministry. And now the pitiful snobs talk sneeringly of "rail-splitters and bootish tailors."

—The arrival of Gen. Kilpatrick in Newburg, Orange county, is announced by the Journals of the town. The local papers say that his looks show the many sufferings he has endured from the painful wound he received in one of the last battles, in consequence of which he has had to resort to crutches.

—Mormon emigration from Europe is declining this year. Thirty-six hundred emigrants came last year. Only sixteen hundred will come this year. They are all from the north of Europe. Not a single Italian, or Spaniard, or Portuguese, and scarcely any Frenchmen are attacked by the Mormon scheme.

—A party of boys at Detroit, last Friday, began to "play war." They separated themselves into two great armies of Virginia, and began to fight the great battle of the Wilderness. The leaders of the opposing hosts, Grant and Lee, were armed with pistols. In the heat and high excitement of the conflict, Grant recklessly and patriotically charged his weapon. The ball took effect in Lee's leg, wounding him badly. He was taken to the hospital, and it is feared it may be necessary to amputate the ambitious youth's leg.

The skull of Confucius moulded in gold, is on exhibition in London.

—A remarkable snake fight took place a few days since in Washington Marion county, Ohio. The fight was between two snakes, a black and a spotted rattlesnake. They were first discovered by some children, who spread the news of the deadly conflict, and in a short time about fifty persons were upon the ground. The snakes fought for about two hours and a half, when at last the black snake seized the rattlesnake by the back of the neck and never let go the hold until the rattlesnake gave up the ghost.

—The Army and Navy Journal calls attention to the fact that Gen. Meade is still commander of the Army of the Potomac. He gets ignored by the newspapers, which speak of Gen. Grant as the commander, but the Journal says the orders of Gen. Grant to Gen. Meade are of the most general character, the manner of executing them being left to the judgment and skill of the latter, who stands in the same relation to his army that Gen. Sherman does to his, except that Grant is with the former.

—Six tons of soldiers' letters, principally from the Army of the Potomac, were sent from Washington on the 16th and 17th. They numbered over 400,000.

—The Baltimore Sun says that among the rebel slain before Richmond is Capt. Charles F. Linthicum, of Montgomery county Md. At the commencement of the war he was a young minister on probation in the Baltimore Annual Conference, and was stationed in Fairfax county, Va. He entered the rebel army, and passed through many battles. At the time of his death he was Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Hunton's brigade.

The Burlington (Iowa) Tribune, a German paper, comes out in a strong editorial for Lincoln and Johnson and the Baltimore platform.

It was Andrew JOHNSON of Tennessee who, in the Senate of the United States, when the secessionists were deserting their posts, dared to say to them, as he significantly shook his finger to Jeff Davis, "If I were the President I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors."

A curious work on cosmetics, recently published, strongly condemns rouge and pearl powder, but informs the ladies how they may give color to their cheeks without danger.

Take a fragment of bright, crimson silk, dip it in strong spirits of wine, and lay it over the cheeks till a moderate tint appears. This defies detection.

Value of Paper in Gold.

The following table, showing the value of paper in gold, with the latter at various points of premium, may be of interest to many:

Gold	Notes worth
10 per cent.	about 92 cts.
20 "	" 83 "
30 "	" 76 "
40 "	" 71 "
50 "	" 66 "
60 "	" 62 "
70 "	" 58 "
80 "	" 55 "
90 "	" 52 "
100 "	" 50 "

To find out the value of a dollar in paper money, divide it by the price of gold, and the quotient will be the price in gold of a dollar in paper money.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Among the great number of important and exciting questions before the public, political and military, a matter once of largest magnitude, and even now not without importance, has been suffered to transpire almost without notice. The careful readers of Congressional proceedings will have observed, that on Monday last, was repealed in the House, that old relic of southern barbarism and Northern consent to it, the Fugitive Slave Law. At any other time the matter would have filled the newspapers and convulsed the country. As it is, it is thought to be of comparatively little consequence, because of the greater measure now being debated, and trembling in the balance, the abrogation, by Constitutional amendment, of slavery itself in all these United States.

Third Regiment coming Home. A correspondent of the Pioneer with 3d Regiment, under date of Little Rock, June 12th, writes:

Have lately had considerable weather here. It is now cool and comfortable. The Third Regiment is still at Pine Bluff, but will probably have a veteran march towards the last of this month.

No other Minnesota regiments are in Arkansas, though it is reported the 6th and 9th are en route here.

Fire at La Crosse.

A destructive fire occurred at La Crosse on the night of the 20th inst., destroying the extensive printing office of the La Crosse Republican. Loss \$6,000; insured for \$2,000. The Scandinavian printing office, *Faderlandet*, was also destroyed. The total damage by fire is \$10,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

There is said to be a place "down East" where the people still vote for "saul Hickory" for President.

The *Loyal Sun*, a newspaper published in Arcostook county, Maine, in its report of the late Baltimore Convention, has the following item:

For Vice President, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee had 492 votes.

Conscripts Going to the Front.

One hundred conscripts came down from Fort Snelling last night, en route for the front. They were in charge of Lieut. Cover, of the Eighth regiment, and are to go direct to the Second regiment, stationed at Chattanooga. Col. Davidson, who commands the regiment at Fort Snelling, sent a guard along with them.

They were to have gone on the G. H. Gray, but did not arrive in time to go on her, and were quartered at the Market Hall until this morning.

These conscripts are all fine looking, intelligent men, and we do not see why they will not be good soldiers.

This makes 200 conscripts in all, who have been sent to the front, within a week, from Fort Snelling—*Press of Saturday.*

Murder at Reading, Pa.

Reading, June 17.—Quite an excitement has been created here in consequence of a political emette between the workmen in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad workshop, in this city resulting, in all probability, in the death of one of the parties.

A few days ago one of the workmen said he would rather fight for the rebel cause than for the Union. This expression created a feeling of indignation among his companions, and they determined to order him to leave the town, or else tar and feather him and ride him on a rail. This morning he again came to work. One of his personal friends, though an opponent in politics, advised him to leave the workshop, as he would surely be mobbed if he remained. Another workman, his father-in-law, called out, "Shoot him," whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot his friendly adviser, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison. At a late hour in the evening the injured man was still living though no hopes were entertained for his recovery.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.—A good farmer will never keep more than ten dogs to every five sheep. He will clean out his stables at least once every month. He will keep five or six sticks of wood cut up ahead, more than what is necessary for immediate use. He will not go to town and get on a spree oftener than three times a week, at least in harvest time. He will be careful not to put up a rail on a line-fence, unless his neighbor is there to help him. He will not injure his health by lying in bed after eight o'clock A. M., but will have the cows milked and breakfast over, and his men out to work as early as ten o'clock.

—It is said the beer houses in London, if placed side by side, would make a row thirty-nine miles in length.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Stillwater do ordain:

Sec. 1.—That no person shall, within that part of the city of Stillwater lying east of 8d street, discharge or burn any fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets or Roman candles, or other species of fire works, or fire any gun, pistol or cannon.

Sec. 2.—Any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

(Signed) WM. M. McCLURE, Mayor. Dated June 22, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the ordinance on file in my office.

G. J. BUTLER, City Recorder.

New Advertisements.

ADAM MARY, (SUCCESSOR TO WHEATON BROS.) House, Sign & Carriage Painter, GRADING, GLAZING & GILDING, DONE TO ORDER, SHOP AT THE OLD STAND, Second street, south of Chestnut, n42-1/2.

A. M. DODD, (SUCCESSOR TO D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.) Commission, Storage and FORWARDING MERCHANT, DEALER IN Salt, Hides and Grain, STILLWATER, MINN.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY At their organization intended to do a strictly TEA business, but as they had some customers who wished to be supplied from first hands with Coffee, as well as Tea, and as their Tea was purchased of information relative to a Coffee which could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, they have added a large roasting apparatus to their establishment and given large orders for importation. This Coffee is called the "French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee." Coffee dealers will receive full particulars in a circular letter by sending their address to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 25 & 27 Vesey St., N. Y.

Julius Bauer & Co. Julius Bauer & Co. WAREHOUSES, 50 South Clark and 50 Washington Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments, STRINGS, VIOLINS, DRUMS, ACCORDIONS, CLARINETS, GUITARS.

Brass Instruments, AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS with every article in this line at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES.

OF THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS, WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, BOARDSMAN & GILBY, Albany, A. H. GALE & CO., New York, GABLE & CO., " HINE & SON, "

ALSO, AGENTS FOR Prince's Melodeons, Prince's Melodeons.

Organs and Harmoniums, Organs and Harmoniums.

Piano Stools, Stools, &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS in the CITY, which for lower and sweeter of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have by judges been pronounced *unrivalled* in the entire world.

These pianos are all fine looking, intelligent men, and we do not see why they will not be good soldiers.

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Great Improvements in Sewing Machines.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

Patented February 14, 1860.

Salesroom 454 Broadway.

This machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines—

- 1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
- 2.—Inability to get out of order.
- 3.—Expense, trouble, loss of time in repairing.
- 4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
- 5.—Diagonizable noise while in operation.

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE IS EXEMPT FROM ALL THESE OBJECTIONS.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Newcomb Muslin, with Cotton, Linen, or Silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHINE.

Bought in a special manner do we solicit the patronage of MERCHANT TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, CORSET MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS, SHOE BINDERS, HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT and BUSHON MAKERS, VEST and FANTALON MAKERS.

RELIGIOUS and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS will be liberally dealt with.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE: No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer, \$650 No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with extension table, \$500 No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with extension table, \$750 No. 4, Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Hoisting Foot and Oil Cup, \$850

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to his entire satisfaction.

Your attention is also called to the EMPIRE SHUTTLE, Patented June 26, 1860. It is well known that a Shuttle with a spring control is preferable to any other—but a great objection against its use, was on account of its spring getting out of order, having then to be put in the hands of a skillful mechanic to be repaired.

The Empire Shuttle is so simple that any operator can repair it without loss of time or expense.

Price—Small size for Family Machine, \$1 25; Large size for Manufacturing Machine, \$1 50.

AGENTS WANTED for all Towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also, for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms liberally CASH on delivery: T. J. McARTHUR & CO., 454 BROADWAY.

COUTANT'S CATALOGUE

OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

FORMERLY PUBLISHED BY C. M. SAXON.	
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals, (40)	50
Allen's American Farm Book, (12)	25
Allen's Rural Architecture, (12)	50
Allen on the Culture of the Grape, (12)	25
Bessent's Rabbit Raiser, (12)	50
Bibb's Farmer at Home, (12)	25
Bousseguet's Rural Economy, (12)	50
Brown's Am. Bird Fancier, (12)	25
" Poultry Yard, (12)	50
" Field Book of Manures, (12)	25
Brown's Book of Flowers, (12)	50
Buist's Am. Flower Gardeners' Directory, (12)	25
Clouston's Grape Growers' Guide, (12)	50
Cobbett's Am. Gardener, (12)	25
Cottage and Farm Book, (12)	50
Cole's Am. Fruit Book, (12)	25
" Veterinarian, (12)	50
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants, (12)	25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor, (12)	50
" Anatomy of the Horse, (12)	25
Dawson's Landscape Gardener, Colored Plates, (12)	50
Dana's Muck Manure, (12)	25
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